

A NEW SPECIES OF *OXYCERA* MEIGEN (DIPTERA: STRATIOMYIDAE) FROM TURKEY¹

Turgay Üstüner² and Abdullah Hasbenli³

ABSTRACT: A new species, *Oxycera turcica* sp.n., is described from Turkey and its diagnostic characters are illustrated. It is compared with two related species described by E. Lindner from Israel.

KEY WORDS: Diptera, Stratiomyidae, *Oxycera turcica*, new species, Turkey

Up to the present, only five species of *Oxycera* Meigen have been recorded from Turkey (Woodley 2001): *Oxycera insolata* Kühbander, 1984; *O. limbata* Loew, 1862; *O. meigenii* Staeger, 1844; *O. pygmaea* (Failen, 1917) and *O. trilineata* (Linnaeus, 1767). During our investigations of the Turkish stratiomyid fauna, we discovered a species which apparently represents an interesting contribution to the native *Oxycera* list. It appeared to be a new species distinctly differing from the related species described by Lindner from Israel, viz. *Oxycera galeata* Lindner, 1975 and *Oxycera orientalis* Lindner, 1974.

Oxycera turcica NEW SPECIES (Figs. 1-18)

Type Data: Holotype, 1 male: Turkey: Sivas, Sarkisla, Karacaören Village, elev. 1710 m, June 23, 2003, coll. Üstüner, deposited in Selçuk University Department of Biology in Konya (coll. Üstüner) in Turkey. **Allotype:** 1 female: Turkey: Sivas, Sarkisla, Karacaören Village, elev. 1710 m, June 23, 2003, coll. Üstüner, deposited in Selçuk University Department of Biology in Konya (coll. Üstüner) in Turkey. 2 male: Turkey: Sivas, Sarkisla, Karacaören Village, elev. 1710 m, June 23, 2003, coll. Üstüner. 3 female: Turkey: Sivas, Sarkisla, Karacaören Village, elev. 1710 m, June 23, 2003, coll. Üstüner. 2 male: Turkey: Sivas, Gürün, from Gürün to Sivas 5. km., elev. 1550 m, July 26, 2003, coll. Üstüner. 4 female: Turkey: Sivas, Gürün, from Gürün to Sivas 5. km., elev. 1550 m, July 26, 2003, coll. Üstüner. 1 male: Turkey: Kayseri, Yahyalı, Burhaniye Village (35° 35' E ; 37° 49' N), elev. 1414 m, June 23, 2002, coll. Üstüner&Hasbenli. 1 female: Turkey: Kayseri, Sarız, Incemagara Village (36° 26' E ; 38° 22' N), elev. 1518 m, June 14, 2002, coll. Üstüner&Hasbenli. 2 male: Turkey: Kayseri, Yahyalı, Burhaniye Village (35° 35' E ; 37° 49' N), elev. 1414 m, July 13, 2002, coll. Üstüner&Hasbenli. 1 female: Turkey: Kayseri, Yahyalı, Ulupynar Plateau (35° 33' E ; 37° 53' N), elev. 1500 m, July 13, 2002, coll. Üstüner&Hasbenli. 7 male: Turkey: Kayseri, Yahyalı, Sogulca Plateau (35° 24' E ; 38° 0' N), elev. 1665 m, July 14, 2002, coll. Üstüner&Hasbenli. 5 female: Turkey: Kayseri, Yahyalı, Sogulca Plateau (35° 24' E ; 38° 0' N), elev. 1665 m, July 14, 2002, coll. Üstüner&Hasbenli. 2 female: Turkey: Kayseri, Sarız, Bostanlı Village (36° 26' E ; 38° 29' N), elev. 1700 m, 15 July 2002, coll. Üstüner&Hasbenli. 1 male: Turkey: Kayseri, Sarız, Sarlak Village (36° 40' E ; 38° 39' N), elev. 1889 m, July 16, 2002, coll. Üstüner&Hasbenli. 1 female: Turkey: Kayseri, Sarız, Sarlak Village (36° 40' E ; 38° 39' N) elev. 1889 m, July 16, 2002, coll. Üstüner&Hasbenli. 1 male: Turkey: Kayseri, Sarız, Karapynar Village (36° 35' E ; 38° 35' N),

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² Selçuk University, Faculty of Arts and Science, Department of Biology, Kampüs, 42031 Konya, Turkey. E-mail: tustuner@selcuk.edu.tr.

³ Gazi University, Faculty of Arts and Science, Department of Biology, 06500 Teknikokullar, Ankara, Turkey. E-mail: hasbenli@gazi.edu.tr.

elev. 1723 m, July 16, 2002, coll. Üstüner&Hasbenli. 4 female: Turkey: Kayseri, Sarız, Karapınar Village (36° 35' E ; 38° 35' N), elev. 1723 m, July 16, 2002, coll. Üstüner&Hasbenli. 1 female: Turkey: Burdur, Aglasun, Yesilbas Village environment (30° 27' E ; 37° 39' N) elev. 140 m, July 15, 2000 coll. Üstüner & Hasbenli; 1 female Turkey: Konya, Bozkır, Yolören Village, elev. 1100m, July 5, 2001, coll. Üstüner. The paratype specimens are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Gazi University (ZMGU), Ankara (coll. Hasbenli) and Selçuk University Department of Biology in Konya (coll. Üstüner) in Turkey. The type specimens were captured basking on *Salix* sp. and in a grassy area along a stream.

Male: Head (Figs. 1 and 2) hemispherical, slightly broader than thorax in dorsal view. Eyes contiguous, only very short and sparsely haired, facets on lower third of eyes considerably smaller, contrast border between larger and smaller facets very distinct. Triangular frons above antennae slightly covered with velvet-like, silvery-white pubescence, leaving only upper angle and narrow median groove bare and shining black. Face shining black with sparse pile. Fine powder-like, yellowish white stripe along inner margin of each eye. Postocular area swollen in lower half of head, shining black, with long, dense and white hairs. Scape and pedicel pale brown, flagellum black, last flagellomere slender but hardly longer than the rest of flagellum. Labella of proboscis light brown.

Thorax (Figs. 3 and 4) shining black with long, white hairs. Postpronotal calli, subnotopleural stripe and postalar calli yellow. Yellow and anteriorly pointed spot on postalar callus often reaching about half distance to transverse suture or slightly shorter. Scutellum including spines yellow, only base (or basal 2/3) of scutellum black. Thoracic pile white, dense and erect on lateral parts of scutum and rather longer on pleura. R₄ absent. Legs mainly yellow but exterior surface of fore femur with a black stripe-like spot, middle and hind femora with a black ring-like spot in middle. Hind tibia black with a yellow ring in middle. All tarsi yellow but tarsomere 2 and 3 dark brown on dorsal surface.

Abdomen (Fig. 5) shining black, with a yellow lateral margin beginning at posterior corner of tergite 2, extending into lateral markings on tergites 3 and 4. Tergite 5 with a yellow apical spot. Venter entirely black.

Male terminalia (Figs. 6, 7 and 8): Epandrium relatively narrow, semicircular, about half as high as proctiger. Proctiger subtriangular, cerci elongate oval, narrowed proximally. Gonostylus suboval, pointed distally, innercurved. Aedeagal complex relatively short and massive, tripartite in distal half.

Length: body 5.0-6.0 mm., wing 4.5 mm.

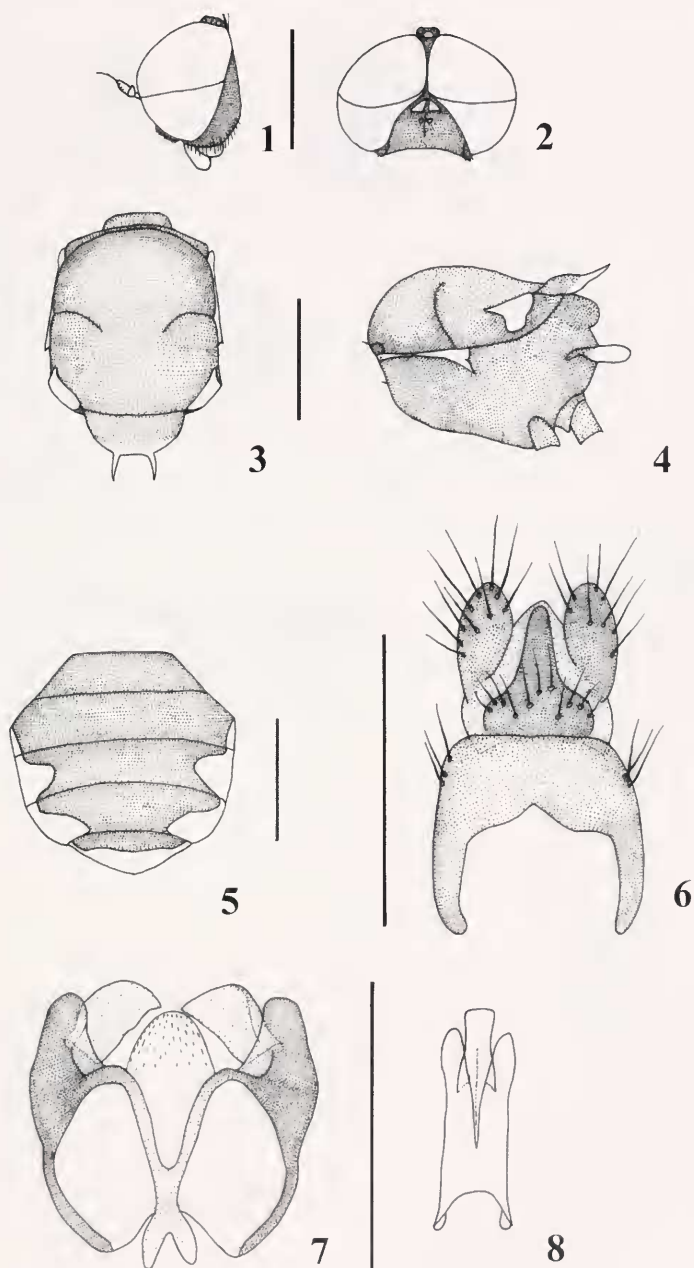
Female: Eyes at most with very inconspicuous and sparse short hairs. Frons (Fig. 10) shining black, about 1/3 as broad as head width, brownish above bases of antennae. Two small, white, almost round spots present at each side of frons at eye margin. Cerebrale (Fig. 11) (medial part of occiput) with a striking, semicircular yellow spot, rest of occiput black. Postocular band (Fig. 9) black, broad, approximately as wide as both basal antennal segments combined are long. Postocular area covered with sparse, short, white pile in upper half of head but with dense, long, white pile in lower half. Scape and pedicel yellowish brown, flagellum black, last flagellomere slender but hardly longer than rest of flagellum. Face black with sparse white hairs. Labella of proboscis pale brown with sparse, long, whitish hairs.

Thorax (Fig. 12) shining black. Postpronotal callus (Fig. 13) with a round yellow spot, yellow subnotopleural stripe extended at wing-base. Postalar callus with large yellow spot, this spot pointed anteriorly and almost reaching transverse suture. Scutellum and scutellar spines yellow. Thoracic pile consisting of white, dense and erect hairs on margin of scutum, and relatively long hairs on pleura. Wings (Fig. 15) transparent, veins yellow, R₄ absent. Halteres yellow with darkened stalk. Legs mainly yellow, fore and mid tibia yellow, hind tibiae black with a yellow ring in middle. Tarsi chiefly yellow but tarsomeres 3 and 4 pale brown on outer surface.

Abdomen (Fig. 14) shining black, with a yellow lateral margin beginning at posterior corner of tergite 2, and with rather broad and yellow sidemarkings on tergites 3 and 4. Tergite 5 with a yellow apical spot or medianly broadened yellow margin. Venter entirely black.

Female terminalia (Figs. 16 and 17): Proctiger subtriangular, epiproct narrowed in distal half. Cerci bisegmented: basal segment about twice as long as broad, narrowed proximally, apical segment slightly shorter than twice as long as broad, both segments with long setae. Genital furca (= sternite 9) relatively narrow and elongate, markedly tapered towards distal part. Medial aperture subcircular but almost straight posteriorly. Posterolateral projections slender and long, 4-5 times longer than broad in middle.

Length: body 6.0 mm, wing 4.0-4.5 mm.



Figs. 1-8 *Oxycera turcica* n. sp. male. 1: Head in lateral view; 2: Head in frontal view; 3: Thorax in dorsal view; 4: Thorax in lateral view; 5: Abdomen in dorsal view. Scale bar = 1mm.; male genitalia. 6-7: dorsal and ventral parts of male genitalia; 8: aedeagal complex in dorsal view. Scale bar = 0.25 mm.

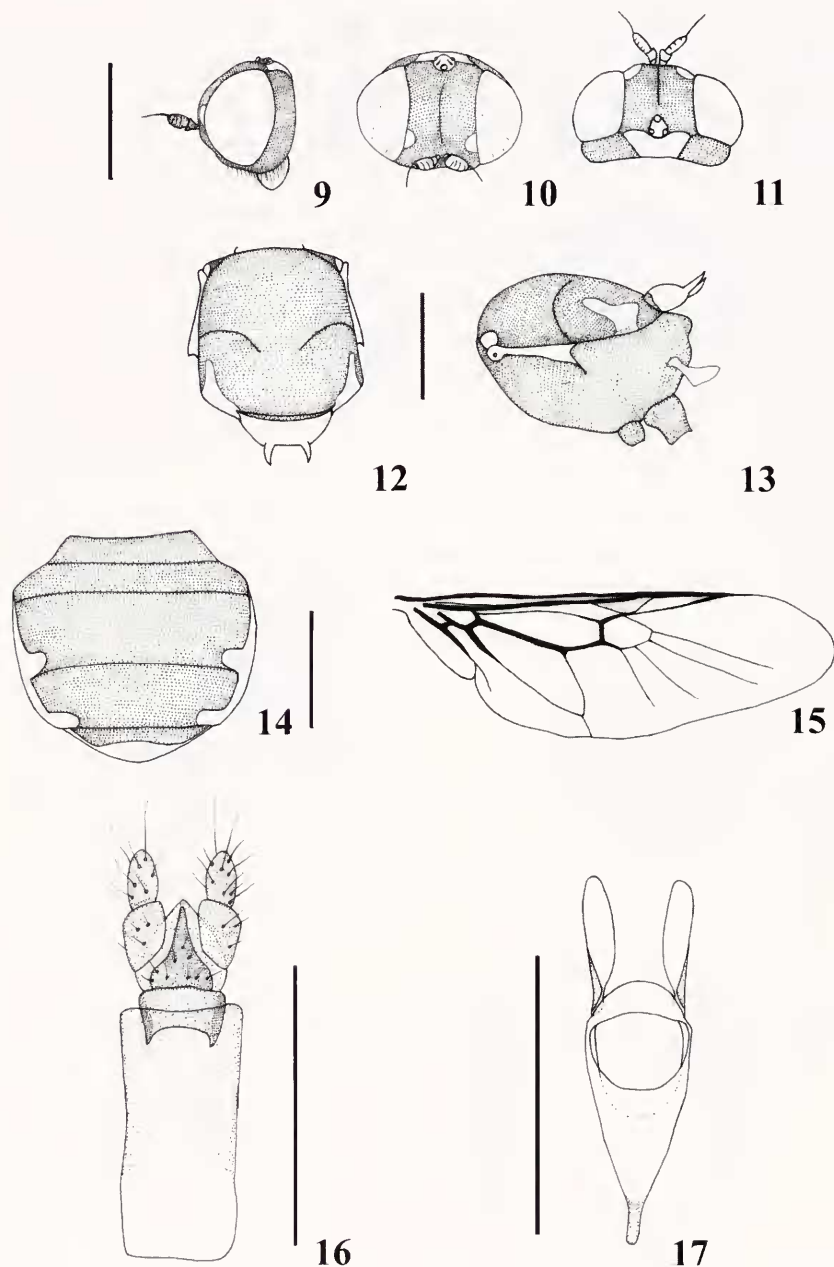


Fig. 9-17 *Oxycera turcica* n. sp. female. 9: Head in lateral view; 10: Head in frontal view; 11: Head in dorsal view; 12: Thorax in dorsal view; 13: Thorax in lateral view; 14: Abdomen in dorsal view; Scale bar = 1 mm; 15: Wing. Scale bar = 1mm; female genitalia; 16: Female terminalia in dorsal view; 17: genital furca. Scale bar = 0.25 mm.

DISCUSSION

The striking yellow semicircular spot beyond ocellar triangle in the female is very characteristic as well as anteriorly extended postalar spots. A similar cerebral yellow spot was figured by Lindner (1975) in his description of *Oxycera galeata* (as *Heraclina galeata*) based on the female holotype and a female paratype from Israel. However, this spot is apparently much higher and nearly triangular in *O. galeata*. Moreover, this species is well characterized by a large and conspicuous, subquadrate yellow midspot between the transverse suture and the scutellum.

Another species described also by Lindner (1974) from Israel is *Oxycera orientalis*. Also this species is based on the female holotype (and one male and one female paratype) from Israel. According to the original description, the female head of *O. orientalis* shows a very different yellow pattern compared with *O. turcica* sp.n. The cerebral spot is absent and the yellow frontal and postocular stripes are developed in addition to the paired frontal and upper postocular spots. The yellow frontal stripe begins on each side below the middle of the frons at the eye margin and continues slightly wider on the face, where it is covered with long white hairs.

Both Lindner's species under discussion were originally described in the genus *Heraclina* Lindner, 1938, separated on the largely variable character, presence or absence of vein R₄. Rozkošný (1983) and Rozkošný & Báez (1983) considered this genus to be a mere synonym of *Oxycera* Meigen, 1803, and this opinion was accepted by Woodley (2001).

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